MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

FARM ADVISER

News Notes from the Field of the Extension Service, Released for Publication Every Two Weeks From the Office of the Director of Extension.

Vol. 2. College Park, Maryland, February 21, 1916. No. 9

PUBLISHED EVERY TWO WEEKS BY
The Maryland Agricultural College
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

Entered as second-class matter February 5, 1915, at the post-office at College Park, Maryland, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

NOTICE

The purpose of the Farm Adviser is to furnish a convenient and timely medium for supplying news notes regarding the work of the Agricultural College, Experiment Station, and Extension Service, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the local press and to county demonstration agents with a view to keeping them and the people throughout the State informed of the activities of these agricultural agencies in their behalf. All requests for copies of this sheet should be directed to Reuben Brigham, In Charge of Publications, The Extension Service, College Park, Maryland.

AGRICULTURAL AND CIVIC INTERESTS UNITE ON PLANS FOR DEVELOPING THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

College Park, Md., Feb. 19.

As a result of numerous conferences, the various agricultural and civic organizations interested in our welfare, have united on a comprehensive charter for the reorganization of the Maryland Agricultural College. This charter, as submitted for legislative action, provides that the Institution shall be known as The Maryland State College of Agriculture, and invests all property rights in the Institution in the State of Maryland. Under the terms of this charter, the College will be under the government of a Board of Trustees to be appointed by the Governor. The first members of the Board will be appointed for terms varying from one to nine years, after which, all vacancies will be filled by the appointment of a trustee for a term of nine years. All property now in the posession of the Maryland Agricultural College will be transferred to the new Institution for its use and development. The Board of Trustees will be empowered with the selection of an executive head for the College, and will, in turn, be held responsible for the administration of Institution. The Dean of the College, the Director of the Extension Service, and Director of the Experiment Station, shall be nominated by the Executive heal of the Institution and appointed by the Board of Trustees.

It is also provided that the power to suspend and expel students from school for misconduct or other reasons and to reinstate the same, be vested solely in the Executive head of the Institution. The proposed charter further states that all powers, duties and obligations devolving upon the said Maryland Agricultural College in connection with or by reason of the various and several Acts of Congress of the United States of America, now enacted, or which may be hereafter enacted, in relation to Agricultural Colleges and Agricultural Experiment Stations, extension work in agriculture and instruction, and extension work in the mechanic arts, are hereby granted and conveyed to and imposed upon the Maryland State College of Agriculture, to be enjoyed and carried out by it in the same manner as they have heretofore been enjoyed and carried out by the Maryland Agricultural College, or as may appear to the best interests of the purpose or purposes for which they were created, and the Maryland State College of Agriculture is hereby named and appointed by the State of Maryland to receive all moneys, appropriations and grants now or hereafter coming to the State of Maryland from the United States Government under any Acts of Congress now in force or hereafter to be passed for the purpose or purposes above named."

In addition to the proposed reorganization of the Agricultural College in the passing of the proposed charter, the interests of the State seeking to promote the development of our agriculture, have also united on a bill for appropriating One Million Dollars for buildings and permanent improvements, to become available as follows: $200,000 for 1916-17; $200,000 for 1917-18; balance over a period of six years.

The following buildings with their approximate cost are to be provided out of this money:

1.	Agricultural building,..	$175,000
2.	Armory, Gymnasium and Athletic Field	100,000
3.	Chemical and Canning building	75,000
4.	Water, Sewerage, Roads, Heat, Light and Fire Protection	25,000
5.	Dormitories, Kitchen and Dining Rooms....	125,000
6.	Home Economics Building.	100,000
7.	Administration, Academic and Auditorium Building	150,000
8.	Horticultural and Forestry Building.....	100,000
9.	Experiment Station Laboratories	75,000
10.	Rural Engineering and Farm Mechanics addition.....	50,000
11.	Student Practice Farms.	25,000

For investigational work under the supervision of the Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, the bill calls for $25,000 in 1916 and 1917, for the maintenance of its various departments of investigation; also $5,000 for the support of the Sub-Station at Ridgely, Maryland. For 1916 and 1917, the bill calls for $52,203 to be expended in the ad-

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

FARM ADVISER

News Notes from the Field of the Extension Service. Released for Publication Every Two Weeks from the Office of the Director of Extension.

Vol. I. College Park, Maryland, February 21, 1916. No. 9

ministration of extension and dem onstration work throughout the State by the Extension Service of the College. Of this sum, $24,203 is to be used for the maintenance of service in providing for extension and demonstration projects in administration, printing and distribution of publications, boys' and girls' Club Work, home economics, agronomy, farm management, poultry, moveable schools, dairy husbandry, rural organization, horticulture, demonstration in brown rot, tomato and potato blight, rural engineering, salaries, miscellaneous supplies, traveling expenses, and all other forms of extension work. These appropriations are necessary in order to secure like amounts from U. S. Government, and meet requirements of U. S. Smith-Lever Law. $23,000 is to be used for the maintenance of county demonstration work through county agents and other work in counties. This amount is necessary to offset similar special appropriations made by U. S. Department of Agriculture for use in Maryland County Agent Demonstration Work. This will enable the County Agent work to be placed upon a substantial basis. $5,000 to be used for printing and publications, executive and office expenses, correspondence courses, and the employment of specialists and conducting such extension work as cannot be conducted under government regulations.

The total appropriation for maintenance will amount to $132,203—divided as follows: For the carrying on of the work of the College, or educational work, $50,000; for Extension and Demonstration Work, $52,203; for investigational work, $30,000.

It is expected that, as a result of the co-operation of the business and farming interests of the State, the Maryland State College of Agriculture will be organized on the plan outlined in the proposed charter and adequately supported by the necessary appropriations.

WHAT IS NECESSARY TO A WELL BALANCED FEED

College Park, Md., Feb. 18.

In the recent series of lessons on dairying and dairy management issued by the Correspondence School of the Maryland Agricultural College, the following explanation of the relative value of food elements should be of inteerst to every stock feeder. This explanation, written by G. E. Wolcott in charge of extension work in dairving, reads as follows:

Water is found universally. Any normal mixture of feeds will contain sufficient mineral matter, consequently this leaves only the proteins, fats and carbohydrates to be discussed from a feeding standpoint.

Protein is the name given to a group of substances which nitrogen, an element which is not found in carbohydrates and fats. The function of protein in the body is to furnish materials for the formation of lean flesh, blood, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool and the casein and albumen of milk. No substance which does not contain nitrogen can be substituted for protein. It is absolutely necessary that protein be supplied for maintenance, growth and the production of milk.

Carbohydrates which, as stated before, do not contain nitrogen, are contained in feeds in the form of starch, sugar and fiber. They are used by the cow to supply heat, energy, and fat in the body, and sugar and fat in the milk.

Fats contain the same elements as carbohydrates and are used for the same purposes in the body. However, the proportion of carbon is greater, consequently the fats produce more heat than the carbohydrates. It has been found by experiments that one pound of fat is equivalent to two and one-quarter of carbohydrates.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FARM HOME SHOULD BE GENEROUSLY PROVIDED FOR

College Park, Md., Feb. 17.

In its extension work the Division of Engineering of the Agricultural College is urging the providing of the farm and farm home with a pure and abundant water supply. In order to have an unfailing supply without consuming too much time and labor, ample storage facilities are necessary. In making suggestions along this line, Dr. T. H. Taliaferro of the Engineering Division advises as follows:

"In the days when water was a luxury, and the healthfulness and purity of drinking water a matter apparently of small moment, the spring with or without a drinking vessel, the well or endless chain of water and gourd on the shelf near the door, seemed to meet all requirements. At the present time, the necessity for the storage of water at some convenient place for distribution to the many points where it is needed on the farm requires the installation of some type of hydraulic equipment.

"Water is stored for distribution in a resevoir. On the farm this is generally one of two types. The first and most commonly used is the elevated tank placed in the house or outside on a frame-work, tower, or natural elevation. The essential thing in any case is that the tank be placed at an elevation aboye the highest delivery cock sufficiently great to overcome frictional and other losses in the pipes. The supply and delivery pipes should be protected form frost to prevent their bursting and putting the water system temporarily out of commission, to the great discomfort of all concerned. The tanks are made of steel, re-enforced concrete, or wooden staves. The frame work is built of steel or wood and the tower of concrete, wood, etc. In placing a tank in a house, great care should be taken to prevent leakage. The second type is the pressure tank, which is usually constructed of steel. The tank may be placed at some convenient place in the house, the cellar for example, in an outhhuse or underground. The air pressure in these tanks must be kept by some means sufficiently above the atmospheric pressure to drive the water to the highest discharge cock in the system."